THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

No. VI.---MAY 16, '97.

Political Miscellany.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

Political Thoughts,

ON THE

PRESENT CRISIS!

Addressed to those who truly love our COUNTRY!

THERE are those who imagine that France would receive an *Envoy Extraordinary*, although she refuses to receive a *Minister Plenipotentiary* from the United States; and there are many who believe she would *cordially* receive Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison in any diplomatic character; if either of these opinions is correct it must be because the conduct of the United States would in that case discover a willingness to pass under the Gallic yoke; and because the Directory must so understand it. The Directory knows full well that four years practice of sedition and conspiracy by Genet, *and his followers*, and the immense robberies and plunderings of our merchants by the agents of France, aggravated by the contemptuous treatment of the American nation, in the person of Mr. Pinckney, constitute a mass of outrages and insult such as no people would long submit to, who mean to maintain their rights —their interest, or their honor.—The Directory knows full well that the hypocrisy which for a moment concealed the wicked designs of France, will no longer answer that purpose; the imposture is fully detected in every country, and every individual not blinded by party passions, now sees that the principal object aimed at by France, from the commencement of the Republic has been and still is to establish a permanent dominion over other nations: But in this project of universal national tyranny she can never succeed while England remains mistress of the ocean —"*England must be destroyed then,*" say the French, that the ambition of France may have its full scope. But how is the destruction of England to be atchieved? Not by force, for she conquers all her enemies upon the sea:—Not by intrigues with her subjects, for rebels & traitors are made there with difficulty, although in other countries, called free, French emissaries and French gold have done wonders: It is then only by ruining the commerce of the whole world which indirectly sustains British credit, the only prop of their power, that England can be thrown

down. Such is the opinion of France, and though extremely futile, is one of the reasons why she assails the commerce of the neutral nations. I call this opinion futile, because experience has proved that nations may become more formidable and destructive to others, as well as more miserable among themselves, after the dissolution of order and public credit, than they were before.

England, under the tyranny of Cromwell, was the terror of her neighbors; as France, now inexpressibly wretched and enslaved, is the scourge or dread of all the civilized world.

But it will be asked, Must we make war upon France? I answer No—War might be just, but it is not expedient—it is a great calamity, and should always be avoided, *except when necessary to prevent a greater evil than itself*;—the evil with which we are threatened, it is true, is of this kind, but probably may be guarded against without war—France intends to subject us to her government if she can, but her measures will always depend upon her calculations of success. She began with an attempt to seduce us; but the arts of seduction having failed, she changed her caresses and flatteries into reproaches and threats, and finding these ineffectual, she is now endeavoring to intimidate us by acts of hostility, declaring at the same time that these acts are not to be understood as amounting to a "rupture," which she wishes to avoid; that is to say, she wishes to try the experiment of seduction, menaces and force upon our country without avowing war, and if neither of those nor all of them combined will make us yield our independence, she will then see that she has been deceived by those profligate men whose information she has trusted, and will swear in future to be our sincere friend.

Such is the view of our affairs to the eyes of enlightened men, and from it may be learnt the plain course which ought to be taken.—Effectual provision should be made for the protection and defence of our country & the people's rights. Nothing *offensive* toward the French Republic should be authorized by our government; but it should be made manifest by our preparation for events, that we know the designs of France, and have a keen sense of the injuries she has already done us, and that having at all times performed toward her every act which reason, justice, the remembrance of former friendship, and the love of peace can demand of us, WE CANNOT DO MORE AND WILL NEVER CONSENT TO BE GOVERNED BY A FOREIGN NATION. This spirit of independence, supported by the perfect rectitude of our cause, if exhibited by the National Legislature, will animate the breast of every lover of true liberty within the United States, and will dissipate those clouds which have so long darkened our political sky: France will then abandon an enterprize which promises her no advantage, for she will then see *that we are not intimidated*, and she must know that *WHILE UNITED AT HOME WE CAN NEVER BE CONQUERED.*

FORTITER IN RE.

CONCORD, MAY 16.

MARRIED]—At Chester, on Sunday evening last, Mr. BENJAMIN PAINE, of this town, to Miss HANNAH DEARBORNE, of the former place.

Died, at Salisbury, on Friday last, of a consumption, Mr. Sherburn Fifield, son of Esq. Fifield, aged 36—He has left a wife and four children, to lament the loss of a kind husband, and an indulgent, affectionate parent.

In this town, on Wednesday last, of a Consumption, Mrs. Bridget Currier, wife of Mr. John Currier, jun.

☞ We have information by the last mail, of the arrival at Boston of several vessels from London, bringing papers to the 3d of April —We this day give several articles from them. In addition to which we state summarily :—

It is rumored, that the King of Prussia has concluded a treaty, offensive & defensive, with the French Republic, guaranteeing Belgium as an integral part of the Republic, one and indivisible—to furnish 60,000 men to co-operate with the French, if the Emperor shall cross the Rhine, and to force him to agree to peace—generally believed.

That the French Executive Directory issued another decree against neutral nations, March 2. [This we shall publish next week.] The Archduke Charles is appointed Generalissimo of all the Austrian armies.—On the 13th March, the Executive Directory announced the ratification of the treaty of Peace with the Pope—His Holiness cedes Avignon, renounces Ferrara and Bologna, permits a French garrison at Ancona, pays 30000000 livres, and 1600 horses—Pensions the family of Basseville who was assassinated,——re-establishes the French academy of 1789—gives the pictures, &c. demanded at the armistice—and consents that the French shall occupy his territory until the execution of the treaty.

The British ships St. Florenzo and La Nymphe, captured two fine French frigates, about March 18th, La Resistance, of 48 eighteen pounders, 345 men, built on a new construction, only 6 months old, the largest & one of the finest frigates the French had, La Constance of 24 9 pounders, 180 men, also a very fine ship. These are two of the frigates which landed troops in Wales.—[Britain's Sea Mistress.]

Meetings are held in London, and other capital cities in England, and addresses from them are presenting to his Majesty, on the present alarming state of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss his present ministers forever from his councils, as the first step towards obtaining a speedy, honorable and permanent peace.—The Bank of England is certainly much embarrassed—One of the first mercantile houses in London stopped payment on the 23d of March.—Exertions were making to support public credit, which were retarded by the continued expectation of a French invasion—On the 23d of March, Lord Oxford, in the house of commons, moved an address to his majesty for *Peace with France*. The distress of the country was his inducement—The Duke of Norfolk declared ministers had lost all public confidence.—Many mem-

bers of Parliament condemn publickly the measures of ministers—and tis probable a change will be effected—The clamors for a Peace grow louder and louder.

☞ *Of the intelligence by the late arrivals, the following, from the London Oracle of March 24, is the moſt IMPORTANT—if TRUE, it may produce a SPEEDY PEACE in Europe—The Boſton Chronicle of Thurſday laſt ſays, that nothing had been received to invalidate its authenticity; although the Centinel of Wednesday affects to doubt the truth of it.—*

LONDON, MARCH 24.

The Emperor has at laſt confeſſed the neceſſity for the concluſion of an IMMEDIATE PEACE with the French Republic. This important information, which arrived on Tueſday, was the cauſe of the King's ſudden return from Windſor to London, and not the conſideration of the State of Ireland, as erroneouſly reported.

A Council was held at Buckingham Houſe, when this intelligence was communicated. The Emperor ſtates, in the moſt unequivocal manner, that the new treaty, offenſive and defenſive, concluded between the Republic and the King of Pruſſia, by which the latter promiſes the co operation of his forces, had reduced him to the fatal neceſſity of ſuing for an immediate Peace, to ſave the remaining part of his Dominions.

His Imperial Majeſty profeſſes the ſtrongeſt attachment to the intereſts of Greatbritain, and laments the cauſe which now forces him to act upon different principles. He advances ſome pertinent obſervations on the daring ambition and inſatiable avarice of the King of Pruſſia, who menaces the overthrow of the Houſe of Auſtria. His Majeſty then takes a review of the preſent War—deſcribes all its viciſſitudes—proves the cheerfulneſs, promptitude, and energy of his late operations—but expreſſes his regret, that notwithſtanding the valor of his arms, thoſe efforts had not been attended with all the deſired ſucceſs. His Majeſty, towards the concluſion, *declines all future pecuniary aid*, as uſeleſs and ineffectual; and evinces the moſt ardent deſire for the Peace, Happineſs, and Proſperity of Greatbritain.

Such are the prominent features of this very important news.

A very intereſting ſcene now opens to our view. Deprived of the only ally which we had to combat the armies of the French Republic, we are left alone for a manly ſtruggle in the cauſe of Freedom and Humanity. The difficulties and dangers with which we are ſurrounded, ſerve to arouſe and animate us to the conteſt; and all our operations are invigorated by an active and efficient Government, zealous for the maintenance of order in ſociety. A fatal neceſſity, has deprived us of the future co-operation of a good and faithful ally, who has acted with honor, and retired with reſpect. His integrity will be memorable in the annals of Europe; and his martial atchievements will command the genius and admiration of poſterity.

APRIL 1. Letters from Vienna of the 15th ult. mention that rein-

forcements were marching both to the army of Italy and the Rhine.

The Emperor of Ruſſia is determined to ſupport the conſtitution of the Germanic Empire.

Several ſkirmiſhes had taken place between the advanced poſts of the armies, which had in general terminated favorably to the Auſtrians.

Iriſh Inſurrection, quelled.

Diſpatches from Lord Camden, L. L. of Ireland, to the Duke of Portland, contain the agreeable information, that the inſurrection in the northern parts of that kingdom, had been entirely quelled.

The Bittern of 16 guns, Capt. Lavie, has taken a Lima ſhip in the Weſtindies, worth 60,000l. ſterl. and ſent her into Martinique.

Invaſion of England.

APR. 1. Early this morning we received by expreſs from Dover ſome further information reſpecting the embargo, which we have already mentioned to have been laid on at Calais, and ſome other ports in France. The French perſiſt in their deſign to invade this country —We have good reaſon to think, that the object of the Texel ſquadron is to go North about, moſt probably before the grand embarkation ſails from Dunkirk. The diſcomfiture of the Spaniards has not diſconcerted their plan. To accompliſh it, the Directory would be content to riſk half even of the fleet of France. An army of One Hundred & Forty Thouſand men is collecting upon the coaſt. The greater part of the ſoldiers are from La Vendee, with the keeneſt inveteracy againſt this country to ſtimulate them to enterprize.

There have arrived at Dunkirk, a great quantity of tranſports, completely equipped, from Boulogne and Calais —There are at preſent in the harbor 40 ſhips to ſet ſail on the firſt ſignal; ten battalions of infantry are already embarked, & ſleep on board; ten more battalions from the neighboring garriſon, are to proceed thither in a ſhort time; and it is believed, that after they have embarked, the expedition will ſet ſail.

DOMESTIC.

BALTIMORE, APR. 24.

HORRID MURDERS!

A negro woman of Mr. Eccleſton, of Kent County, in this ſtate, was found guilty of the murder of a black child, by means of laudanum; after receiving ſentence of condemnation, acknowledged ſhe had deſtroyed by poiſon, three children of Robert Dunn, Eſq.—Her motive for this horrid act, was to be free, as ſhe had heard that her maſter had deſtined his ſlaves to be free, if all his family ſhould die! The unhappy parents, returning from the funeral of their firſt child found the ſecond dead! and by the time they had paid the laſt offices to the ſecond, the third expired!— The next attempt was upon her miſtreſs, who after ſuſtaining tortments undeſcribable, with great difficulty recovered—but ſhe continues in a deſponding ſtate of ever again enjoying the bleſſing of health—No pen can deſcribe this horrid, this ſhocking ſcene!

Humanity ſhudders at the recital.

PHILAD. APRIL 27.

Admiral Vandeput arrived at Hampton Roads, on the 14th inſt. he is to command the Britiſh ſquadron on the coaſt of the U. States.

The Britiſh ſhips of war lying in the Cheſapeake, conſiſt of the ſquadrons under Admiral Vandeput and Capt. Murray, the former is in the St. Albans 64, with the Andromede, Aſſiſtance frigates, and Eſperance ſloop of war, and a ſtore ſhip; and the latter in the Reſolution of 74, with the Thetis, Topaz, Prevoyantz frigates, and Lynx ſloop of war.

NEWYORK, AP. 19. Letters received by Capt. Suter, arrived a few days ſince from Cadiz, mention, that a number of perſons had been thrown into priſon at that place for ſpeaking of the late diſaſterous naval action.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) May 8.

A Charleſton paper mentions advices to have been received there from Holland, ſtating, that the miniſter of the French Republic, at the Hague, had been directed by the government of France, to apply to the Dutch convention, and requeſt them, that orders might be iſſued to treat the American Miniſter, ſhipping, and government, exactly as the French Republic had treated them.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET,

By me the Subſcriber, in Hopkinton, within about 40 rods of the weſt meetinghouſe, in ſaid town,

A Convenient HOUSE and BARN, with about 8 Acres of choice good LAND—pleaſantly ſituated for a trader or tradeſman, and a good well of water thereon. Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe or hire the premiſes, may have them on reaſonable terms, by applying to me,

Stephen Harriman.

ALSO,

Between 50 & 60 Acres of LAND lying on the main road leading from Hopkinton to Henniker—about one half of the ſame under good improvement.

Hopkinton, May 2, 1797.

THE HORSE

SWIFT,

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon at the ſtable of Thomas Mills in Dunbarton, half the time, the other half in Franceſtown—beginning on Thurſday the 11th day of May and to ſtand till Thurſday in the enſuing week; and ſo on week about till the 10th day of July—Terms are as follow, 9s. per leap, 18s. per ſeaſon, 30s. to warrant a colt. The horſe is ſeven eighths Engliſh, 7 years old.

THOMAS MILLS,
THOMAS EATON.

YOUNG CHANDLER,

THAT excellent English Horse, will ſtand for covering this ſeaſon at the following places, at one dollar and fifty cents the ſingle leap, two dollars and fifty cents the ſeaſon, and four dollars to warrant a foal, viz. at William Whittle's in Weare the firſt week in May, at Humphrey Peaſlee's in Deering the ſecond week in May, at Stephen Dow's in ſaid Weare, the third week, at Humphrey Peaſlee's the fourth week, from thence to William Whittle's in Weare—ſo on throughout the ſeaſon.

Young Chandler is of a beautiful bay color, about ſixteen hands high—Said horſe is a noted good ſire for colts, and has proved them equal to any where he has formerly been kept—Said horſe has been kept in Boſton and the adjacent towns for four years paſt, and has gained a fine character by his noted good colts.

William Whittle,
Humphrey Peeſlee.

Weare, April 24, 1797. III

CASH given for RAGS,
At RUSSEL & DAVIS's.

Take Notice.

WILL return to the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, the noted horſe by the name of

DRIVER.

After the third of May he will be at the ſervice of any gentleman. His colts will make known his worth.

Joſeph Gibſon.

Henniker, April 27, 1797. IV

Young Shakeſpeare,

WILL ſtand at the ſtable of the Subſcriber the enſuing Seaſon, the firſt weeks in May and June excepted; at which times or weeks, he will be kept at, or near the ſtable of Mr. Joseph Towne, in Hopkinton.

Terms as follow:—Two dollars the leap, four dollars the ſeaſon, and ſix dollars to enſure a foal.

Timothy Dix, jun.

Boſcawen, April 27, 1797. IV

The LIFE of JOSEPH,
for ſale at this Office.

Eccleſiaſtical Convention.

THE Eccleſiaſtical Convention of the State of Newhampſhire are hereby notified, that their next annual meeting will be holden at Concord, on the 1ſt Wedneſday in June next. By order,

ISRAEL EVANS, Clerk.

CONCORD BRIDGE.

THE Proprietors of ſaid Bridge are hereby notified, to attend their annual meeting, at the houſe of Mr. WM. STICKNEY, Innholder in Concord, on the firſt Monday in June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act as follows, to wit:

1. To chooſe a Moderator.
2. To chooſe three Directors, a Clerk and Treaſurer.
3. To tranſact any other buſineſs which may be neceſſary to be acted on at ſaid meeting.

By order of the Directors,
C. WALKER, *Props. Clerk.*
Concord, May 13th, 1797.

FRESH GOODS.

P. & O. Carrigain,

HAVE juſt received a freſh Aſſortment of SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS,

Which they are ſelling upon the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh, country produce, or approved credit.——*ALSO,*

A large addition to their former Stock of

Drugs and Medicines.

☞ Thoſe who have engaged Tow Cloth, for which the highest price will be allowed, are requeſted to ſend it in as ſoon as may be convenient. **** *Promiſed Caſh will be acceptable at any time——and Cash given at the rate of 6/. to a Dollar.*

Concord, May 1, 1797.

Joiner's Plough loſt.

LOST, by the Subſcriber, on the 4th inſt. between Mr. Long's and Eſquire Morſe's, in Hopkinton, a Joiner's Plough, entirely new. Whoever will leave it with Eſq. Morſe, of Hopkinton, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN JACKMAN, jr.
Boſcawen, May 5th, 1797.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,

An Excellent FARM,

SITUATED in Canaan, viz. 50 rods of the Meeting-Houſe on the broad road, ſo called—containing 150 acres of excellent land with a houſe and barn thereon.

Said place is pleaſantly ſituated and is an excellent ſtand for a tavern or trader. For futher particulars, enquire of Capt. EZRA WELLS, near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, in Salem, (N. H.)

THOMAS DOW.
Salem, N. H. April 17, 1797.